



Primary Headwater Stream Initiative

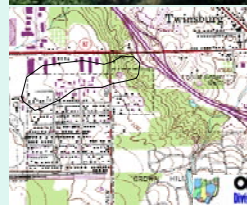


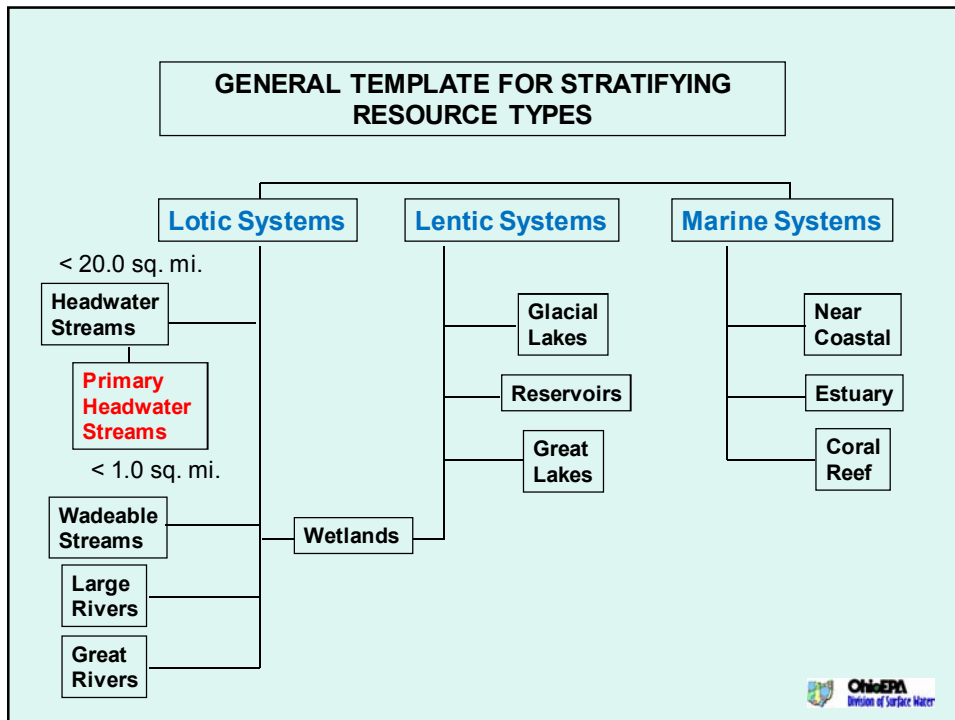
- Paul Anderson-NEDO
- Mike Bolton-CO
- Robert Davic-NEDO
- Chris Skalski-CO
- Bill Schumacher-CO
- Steve Tuckerman-NEDO



The Basics - What is an Ohio EPA Primary Headwater Stream?

- A surface watercourse with a defined **Bed** and **Bank**
- Either continuous or periodical **flowing water** (e.g.—ephemeral, intermittent, interstitial, perennial)
- A watershed generally **less than one square mile** and **deepest pools < 40cm**





**Current Ohio EPA biotic assessment tools
(**IBI**, **ICI**, **QHEI**) are often inappropriate at
the **Primary Headwater Stream** scale
(**< 1.0 sq. mi**)**



IBI = Fish Index of Biotic Integrity

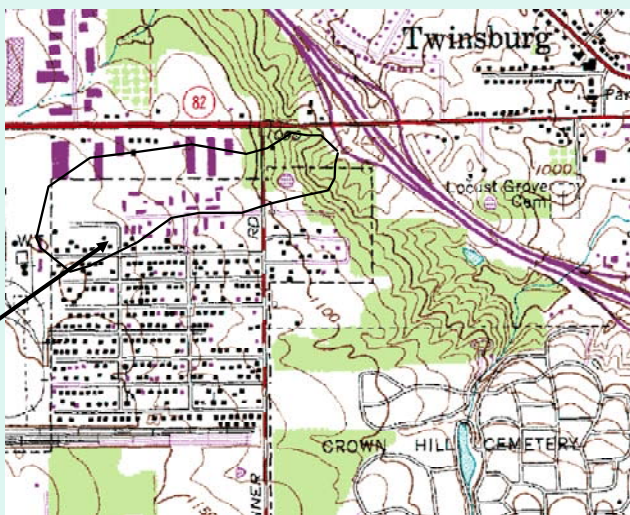
ICI = Invertebrate Community Index

QHEI = Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index

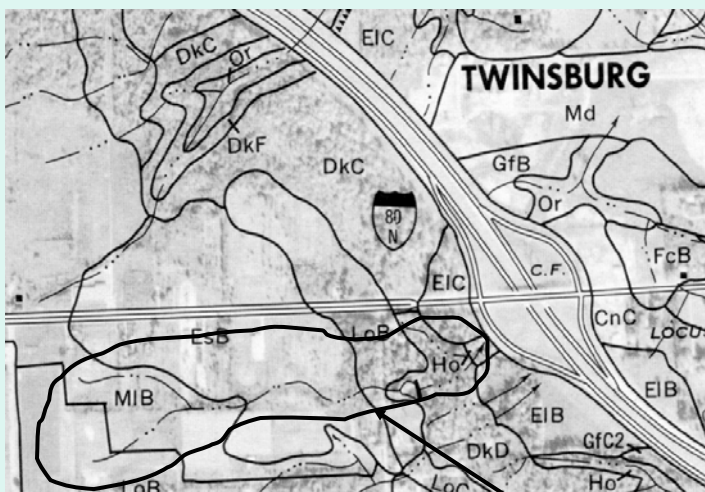
Desktop PHWH-Stream Identification

- **USGS**
1: 24,000
Topographic
Mapping
Scale

0.68 sq. mi.



Desktop PHWH-Stream Identification



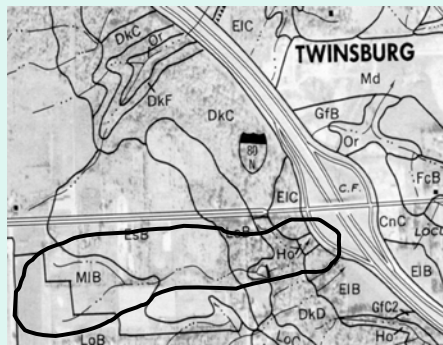
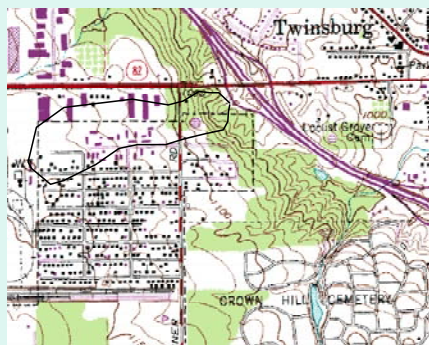
NRCS
Soil Map
including
hydro-
layer

Scale Range =
1:15,000 to
1:20,000



Watershed from previous USGS slide

For Accurate Mapping of Primary Headwater Streams: **Do Not Use U.S.G.S. Topographic Scale**



Headwater Stream Benefits

- Reduces flooding & channel scour (energy)
- Processes nutrients & sediment
- Protect downstream ecology & water quality
- Protects drinking waters supplies



Headwater Stream Benefits

- Direct benefits include providing a habitat for unique species found only in the upper reaches of watersheds
- The stream in your backyard



What are the consequences of not recognizing headwater streams?



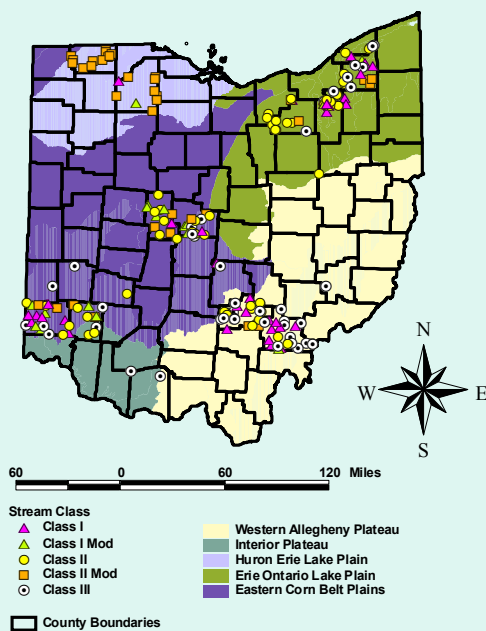
Local and downstream impacts are “clear”

Watershed level impacts over time -

Death by a 1000 thousand cuts

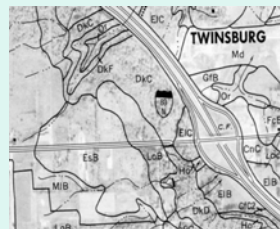


Figure 2. Ohio EPA PWH Survey Sites
1999-2000



Study Design: Field Evaluation

- **Biology:**
 - Fish
 - Macroinvertebrates
 - Amphibians
- **Water Quality:**
 - Field measures
(DO, pH, Temp., Conductivity)
- **Physical and Habitat Features:**
(200 ft) zone



THREE CLASSES OF PHWH-STREAMS IN OHIO

CLASS I-PHWH Stream

Ephemeral flow
Poor biotic diversity.

CLASS II-PHWH Stream

Permanent to intermittent flow.
Fair-good biotic diversity.
Warm water in summer.

CLASS III-PHWH Stream

Permanent (interstitial) flow.
Good-excellent biotic diversity.
Cold to cool water in summer.





Salamanders Found in Primary Headwater Streams in Ohio

Class III Streams (Gilled larvae present on annual basis)

- **Plethodontidae (Lungless)**
- **Subfamily Plethodontinae:**
 - ***Gyrinophilus* (2 species)**
 - ***Pseudotriton* (2 species)**
 - ***Eurycea* (3 species)**



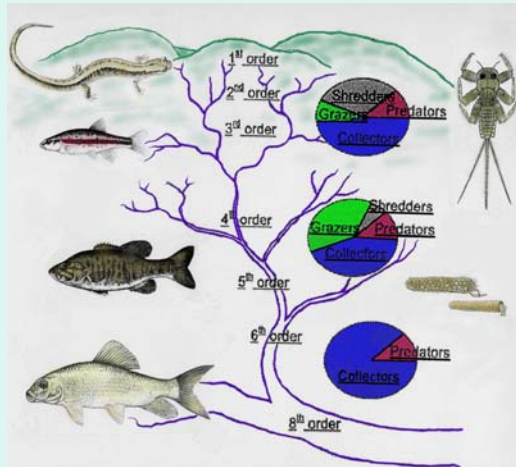
Class II Streams (Gilled larvae present seasonally)

- **Ambystomatidae (Mole)**
 - *Ambystoma* spp.
- **Plethodontidae (Lungless)**
- **Subfamily Desmognathinae:**
 - ***Desmognathus* (2 species)**

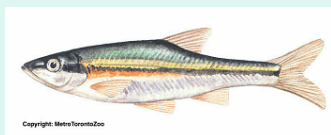


River Continuum Concept

- **Salamanders replace fish as the top vertebrate predator in primary headwater streams.**
- **Shredder functional group of benthic invertebrates is most common in primary headwater streams.**



Class III-PHWH Stream Vertebrate Indicator Species



Redside dace



Mottled sculpin



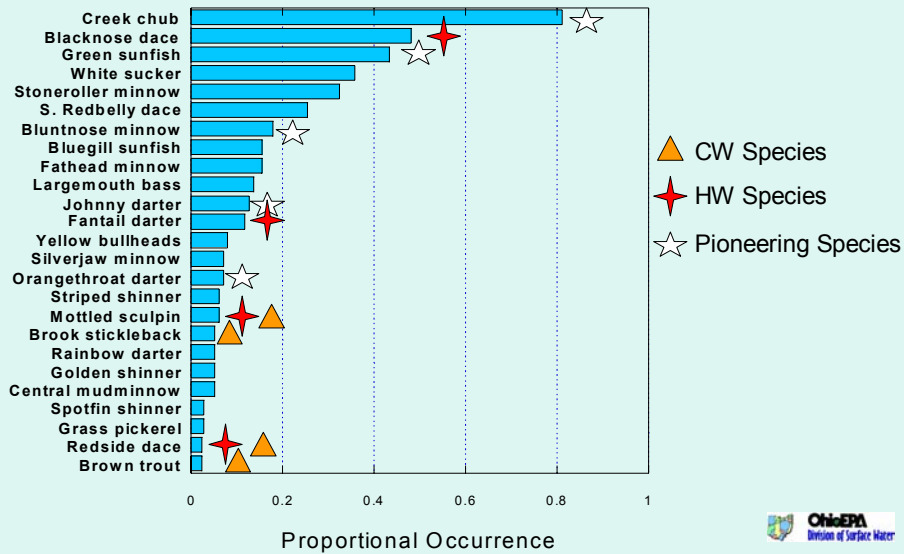
Brook stickleback

- Class III PHWH streams are characterized by the presence of cool to cold water adapted species of fish and salamanders.

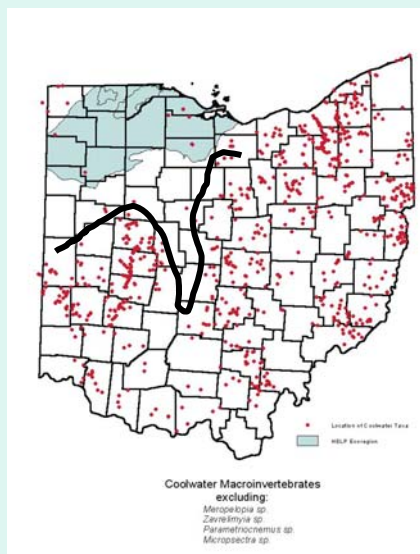


Two-lined Salamander

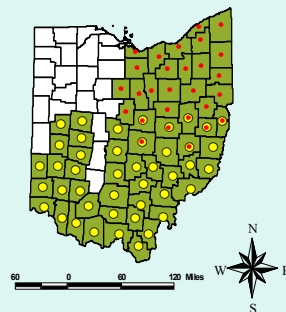
**25 Most Common Fish Species in
Primary Headwater Streams (< 1 sq. mi)
from Ohio EPA Electrofishing Surveys
(N=212 Sample Events from 144 Streams)**



**Distribution of Cold Water Benthic
Macroinvertebrate Species in Ohio**



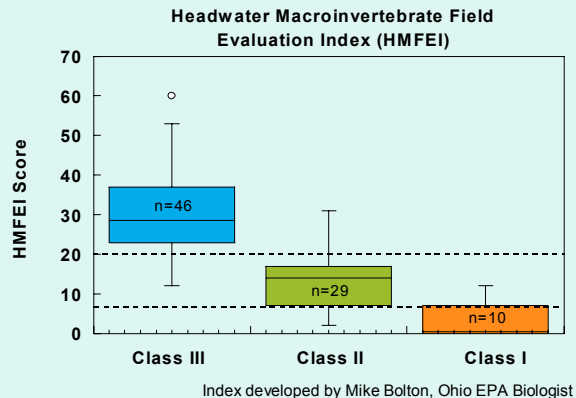
Two-Lined Salamanders



Eurycea bislineata
Eurycea cirrigera

Headwater Macroinvertebrate Field Evaluation Index (HMFEI)

- **Rapid field assessment methodology based upon Family or Order level of taxonomy.**
- **Scoring based upon correlation to cool water habitats and number of EPT taxa present.**

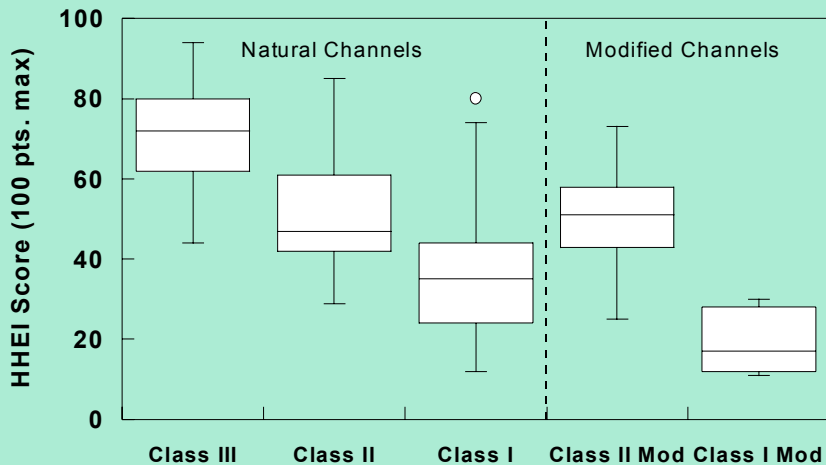


Physical Habitat Can be Used To Predict PHWH-Stream Class

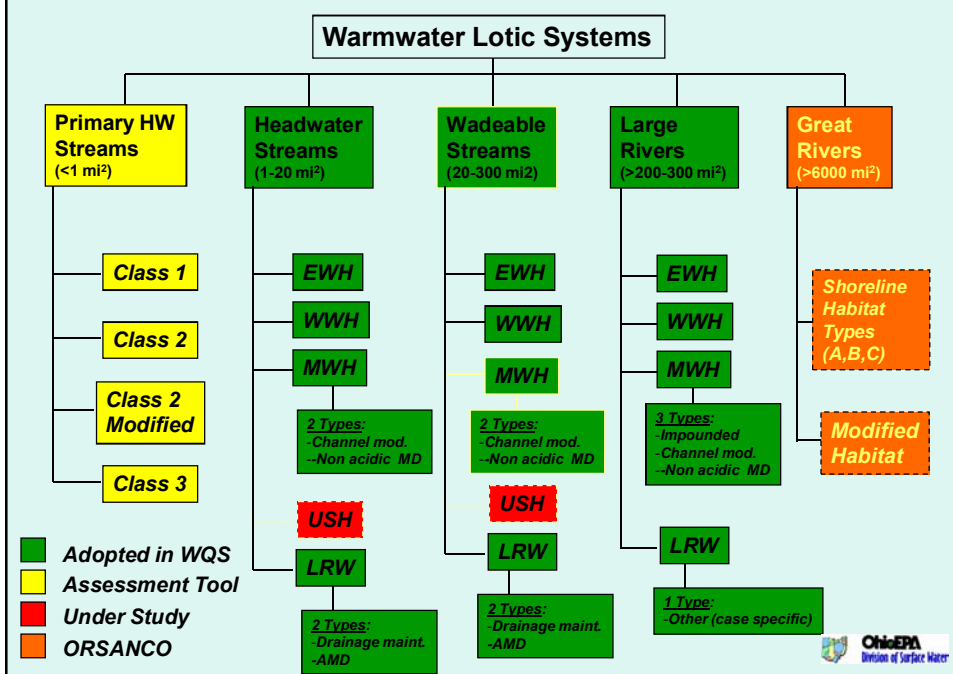
Initial Data Set	Qualitative Screening	Discriminant Analysis	Sensitivity Analysis: Final Metrics
Stream Order	Stream Order	Stream Order	
Flow Regime	Flow Regime	Flow Regime	
In-Stream Cover	In-Stream Cover		
Substrate	Substrate	Substrate	Substrate
Development			
Pool Depth	Pool Depth	Pool Depth	Pool Depth
Riffle Depth			
Riparian Width	Riparian Width		
Riparian Land Use	Riparian Land Use		
Gradient	Gradient		
Watershed Area	Watershed Area		
Sinuosity	Sinuosity	Sinuosity	
Bankfull Width	Bankfull Width	Bankfull Width	Bankfull Width
Bank Erosion			
Embeddedness			
Cover Types	Cover Types		
Water Chemistry			

Ohio EPA Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index (HHEI)

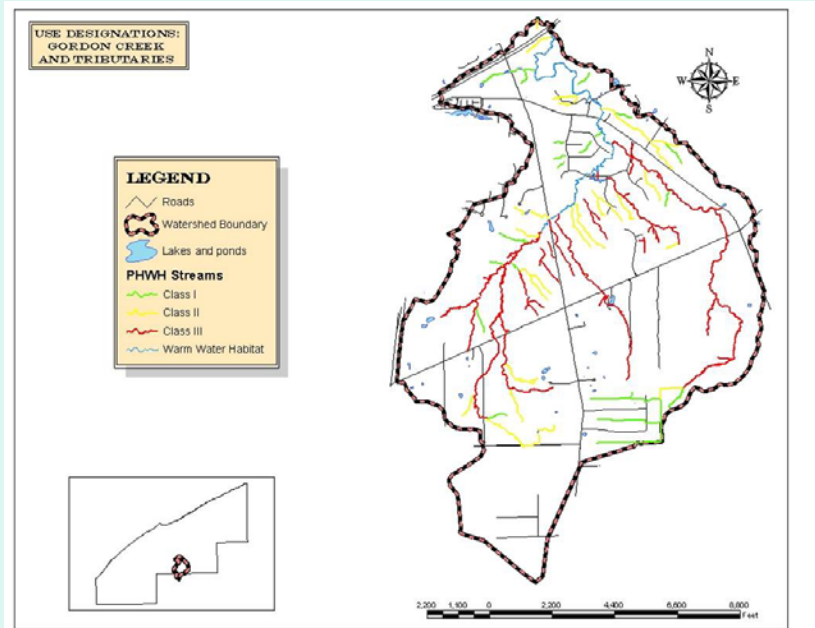
Three Habitat Parameters Can Predict Biology !



OHIO SPECIFIC TEMPLATE FOR STRATIFICATION



Lake County SWCD Application of the Ohio EPA Primary Headwater Methods



Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States

- Summary of Key Points
- **A. The agencies (US EPA and Army Corps of Engineers) will assert jurisdiction over the following waters:**
 - Traditional navigable waters
 - Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent (**ALL CLASS III PHWH, some CLASS II**)
 - Where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months) (**some CLASS II PHWH**)

From: US EPA web link:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/guidance/CWAwaters.html>

- **Summary of Key Points**

- **B. The agencies will decide jurisdiction over the following waters based on a fact-specific analysis to determine whether they have a significant nexus with a traditional navigable water:**
- **Non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent (some CLASS II and all CLASS I)**



- **Summary of Key Points**

- **C. The agencies generally will not assert jurisdiction over the following features:**
- **Swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow) (all CLASS I PHWH)**
- **Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water**
- **(some CLASS II PHWH and all CLASS I)**

From: US EPA web link:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/guidance/CWAwaters.html>



Future Direction for Ohio EPA Concerning Primary Headwater Streams

- Network with county SWCD for adoption in land use plans and zoning ordinances.
- Training for environmental consultants (and others) that conduct Army Corps Section 404/401 surveys.
- General education about importance of primary headwater streams. OEPA web page:
<http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/wqs/headwaters/index>.
- Potential adoption of Class I,II,III-PHWH concept into Ohio surface water regulations. New aquatic life designated uses (after public review from regulated community, environmental groups, local governments, etc.)

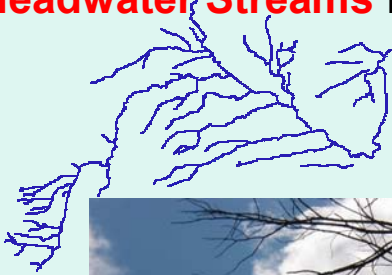


Now On Ohio EPA Web Page

- Four fact sheets
- Technical report documents:
 - PHWH Assessment Manual with rapid headwater habitat evaluation protocol (HHEI)
 - Fish and Amphibian report
 - Macroinvertebrate report
 - Data compendium
- www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/wqs/headwaters/index.html



Small structures often have large effects that are disproportionate to their size—**Primary Headwater Streams** fit well this view of nature



EVEN THE SMALLEST TWIG STANDS CLEAR
AGAINST THE SKY. Nathaniel Hawthorne

